FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly
Vol. XVI, No. 830 Sept. 19-25, 1956

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

SCUA Plan Devised

2d London Parley Ends

Diplomats from 18 nations met in a 2d London Conference Sept. 19-21 to discuss formation of a Suez Canal Users' Assn. [see p. 305B1-F3]. An agreement on basic SCUA aims was followed by a joint British-French request Sept. 23 for UN Security Council study of the Suez Canal crisis. Egypt then called Sept. 24 for Security Council consideration of Anglo-French military moves in the Middle East. [See pp. 307F2, 306B1, 305C2, 289D3]

London Talks Weigh Plan

The 2d London Conf. on Suez opened Sept. 19 with the 18 invited nations openly divided on the SCUA plan, on measures envisaged against Egypt & on the possibility of UN action. A bloc of SCUA supporters, led by the U.S., Britain & France, included West Germany, Australia & New Zealand. Pakistan Sept. 19 refused membership in the SCUA. Spain urged new talks with Egypt. Norway, Sweden, Denmark & the Netherlands pressed for UN consideration of the dispute.* Japan, Ethiopia, Iran, Turkey & Portugal were said Sept. 19 to be uncommitted on the SCUA. [See p. 306G2]

Dulles Outlines SCUA

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told the conference Sept. 19 that the "great restraint" exercised by the West toward Egypt could not last indefinitely. Dulles said that the Suez crisis, "a problem of great peril which could have been solved by force by nations sitting here," demanded unity of the 18 conferring powers & a just solution in accord with international law. "If we emphasize just one side —trying to prevent the use of force— the effort will be doomed," Dulles said. [See p. 305G2-F3]

Dulles suggested that the SCUA would:

- "Continue our present association" & stand on "our joint statement of Aug. 23, 1956" as "a basis for the negotiation of a permanent solution" of the Suez dispute. [See p. 281D1]
- Need "a small operating staff which would be ready to assist our ships" in "operating through the canal" under an administrator acting "on behalf of the ships of the members."
- Depend on the administrator to "make available experienced pilots," "assist" SCUA "participation in the pattern of traffic through the canal" & "help coordinate routes through or around the canal."
- Authorize the administrator to act as "agent of the owners" and "collect & pay out" money for "maintenance of & transit through the canal."
- Be controlled by a "small governing board" formed to "appoint the administrative agent & fix his authority" and maintain liaison with planning affecting dependence on the canal.
- "Suggest a provisional solution which the UN might find it useful to invoke while the search for a permanent solution goes on."

"Membership" in the SCUA "would not involve the assumption by any member of any obligation," Dulles said, although he expressed the hope that "members . . . would voluntarily take such action with respect to their ships & the payment of canal dues as would facilitate the work of the association." Dulles told Japanese Amb.-to-Britain Haruhino Nishi that under the SCUA plan, Egypt would continue to operate the canal & its installations and that cooperation with Egypt would permit SCUA members to bar Soviet pilots from their ships. [See pp. 306B2, 315C2]

Says Egyptian Cooperation Needed

Dulles stressed in his Sept. 19 statement that Egyptian cooperation would be necessary under any canal plan. "Obviously," he said, "if Egypt makes it obligatory to use only pilots that are chosen & assigned [by] it, then I do not see that pilots of the association would practically have very much to do and that part of the [SCUA] plan would have collapsed" [see p. 305G2]. The SCUA could, in this event, constitute "a bargaining body" "vis a vis Egypt."

Plan Revised, Boycott Dropped

The SCUA scheme underwent revision Sept. 20 in an effort to reach a formula acceptable to a majority of the 18 nations present. Washington dispatches said Sept. 21 that the U.S. had abandoned organization of a boycott of the canal in the face of European opposition & continued Egyptian success with canal operations. Other reports Sept. 21 said that Egypt, currently receiving little of the canal's income, would not suffer from a boycott as much as European shippers, estimated to need $500 million yearly for increased shipping costs via the Cape of Good Hope. [See pp. 306B2, 305G3]

Conference States Aims

The 2d London Conf. ended Sept. 21 with a joint Suez policy statement & declaration of SCUA aims. The statement noted "with regret" Egypt's rejection of the first London Conf.'s proposals for international control of the canal [see p. 273D1-B2] and Egyptian failure to "make any counter-proposals to the 5-nation com." headed by Australian Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies [see p. 297E-G2]. The statement rejected Egypt's Sept. 10 call for a new Suez conference as "too imprecise to afford a useful basis for discussion." [See pp. 297G2-E3]

The Sept. 21 declaration said that the SCUA would aim to: "facilitate" a "final or provisional solution"; "promote safe . . . transit of the canal" & "seek the cooperation of the competent Egyptian authorities"; "extend its facilities" to "non-member nations"; "receive, hold & disperse the revenues accruing from [canal] dues" "pending a final settlement"; "consider & report to members" on "developments" affecting the canal; "assist" with "problems arising from [any] failure of the Suez Canal" & study means "to reduce dependence on the canal"; "facilitate" any "provisional solution of the Suez problem that may be adopted by the UN.

The SCUA declaration provided for a council of all members, a council "executive group" to which the council might "delegate such powers as it

*A resolution submitted to the conference Sept. 19 by Italian Forgn. Min. Gaetano Martino with the support of the Netherlands, Denmark & Norway sought to limit SCUA functions to negotiation of a new canal convention with Egypt. The resolution called for bringing the Suez dispute before the UN & opening the SCUA to all nations using the waterway.

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Week in Headlines

International

London Conf. outlined SCUA plan; Britain & France, Egypt took Suez dispute to Security Council.

Israelis made heavy reprisal attack on Jordanians.

UN conference on atoms-for-peace agency opened.

Assassin wounded Nicaraguan Pres. Somoza.

United States

Eisenhower, Stevenson exchanged speeches on peace, farm issues; Nixon foresaw 4-day work week.

House hearings heard critics of school desegregation in Dist. of Columbia; Natl. Guard withdrawn from 2 Kentucky towns.

Govt. reported COL drop.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

deems appropriate," and an administrator to "make the necessary arrangements with shipping interests" & "serve under the direction of the council through the executive group." [See p. 306E3]

The U.S., British & Italian Govts. formally accepted the SCUA declaration Sept. 21.

U.S. Checks 'Foreign Flag' Ships

Dulles, in a letter to London Conf. Chrmn. Selwyn Lloyd, said Sept. 21 that he would confer with U.S. Treasury officials & "owners of American flag vessels" to assure U.S. alignment with SCUA "operating practices." Reports Sept. 21 said that much U.S. shipping, under Panamanian & Liberian registry, could not be compelled to stop paying Suez tolls to Egypt. But U.S. Treasury spokesmen said Sept. 25 that American trade & currency regulations applied to American-run vessels "irrespective of registry," and that Treasury & State Dept. lawyers were "checking." [See p. 306B2]

France Limits Agreement

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau rejected the SCUA declaration on direct orders of Premier Guy Mollet & returned to Paris Sept. 21. The Mollet Cabt., weakened by the conference's failure to require toll payments to the SCUA, was reported split with one faction demanding outright rejection of the SCUA scheme, another seeking resignation of the Mollet Govt.

The Cabinet met Sept. 22 & agreed to join the SCUA with the "express reserve" that "international operation of the canal, defined by the first London Conf.," remained subject to "no transaction" [see pp. 306E3-307B1]. The Cabinet said that "France intends to retain its freedom of action & refuses to collaborate in any measure which" may "be contrary to its essential interests." Mollet said Sept. 22 that, with regard to the SCUA, "the reservations of the English are the same as our own." He expressed "bitterness & anxiety" Sept. 23 that "the free peoples are not all aware, as we are, of the danger" posed by Egyptian-led Pan-Arabism [see p. 307A1]. Mollet stressed that Western division lay between U.S. & Anglo-French views on how to counter Egypt.

(The British press Sept. 21 viewed the final SCUA plan as a setback for Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's "firm" Suez policy [see p. 305D1-2]. The London *Times* charged Sept. 21 that the SCUA scheme had "been changed & weakened out of all recognition." The Conservative *Daily Telegraph* said Sept. 21 that "we cannot tag along indefinitely behind any ally, however important." The weekly *Economist* said Sept. 21 that "the original decision personally to bring down Nasser has dictated the subsequent . . . events.") [See p. 266G1]

3d London Parley Called

British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd Sept. 22 invited the 18 London Conf. nations to meet in London Oct. 1 for a 3d conference on the ambassadorial level to organize the SCUA. London dispatches said Sept. 21 it was planned that the SCUA would be open to any nation passing one million net tons of shipping through the canal yearly or dependent on the canal for 50% of its foreign trade—a provision said to bar the USSR; SCUA members could leave the group on 60-day notice. [See p. 307B1]

Dulles Reports 'Solid Gains'

Dulles returned to Washington Sept. 22. Before reporting to Pres. Eisenhower soon after his arrival, he told reporters that the 2d London Conf. had "registered solid gains," had "expanded greatly the prospective role of the users' association" & would "serve the UN in helping to work out a provisional solution." He said that the "door to a peaceful settlement" "is kept widely open, if only the Govt. of Egypt will choose that way." [See p. 297G2-E3]

Dulles told NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* Sept. 23 that he did "not think you can expect to go on forever asking nations not to resort to force" unless "the real rights" of the canal's users were recognized. He said that the danger of war over Suez had been "reduced," but unless "justice & international law" were the basis for solution, "the danger of war would recur." He urged that "substantive" debate on the Suez issue be avoided in the UN until formation of the SCUA. [See p. 305F2]

Dulles also said Sept. 23 that: "everybody is prepared to go on using the canal on reasonable terms" but much "thinking & planning" would be in terms of "alternatives to the canal" [see p. 305G3]; Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser had a "golden opportunity" to reach a Suez agreement with the Menzies Com. but "made no proposals of any kind, sort or description" [see p. 297B1-G2]; the U.S. would not be "gouged" into renewing its aid offer for the Aswan High Dam [see p. 242C2-E3] and the U.S. Treasury "probably" would end permission given shippers to pay canal tolls to Egypt. [See p. 258C1, col. 1]

Security Council Gets Dispute

The British & French Govts. Sept. 23 requested UN Security Council Pres. Emilio Nuñez-Portuando to call the Council into session Sept. 26 to consider the "situation created by the unilateral action" of Egypt in ending "the system of international operation of the Suez Canal" as "completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888." [See pp. 307G2-B3, 305D-F2]

Egyptian UN Rep. Omar Loufti asked Sept. 24 that the Security Council be "urgently convened to consider" the "actions against Egypt" by "some powers," particularly Britain & France. Loufti's letter to Council Pres. Nuñez charged that Anglo-French moves in the Mediterranean were "a danger to international peace & security" & were "serious violations of the charter of the UN." Loufti was reported Sept. 24 to have agreed to prior action on the British-French request, with Egypt to be given a non-voting seat during the debate. [See p. 307A3]

Britain & France Sept. 25 rejected Egypt's complaint to the Security Council. London Forgn. Office spokesmen said that Britain would "not accept that any moves made by us could be described as a threat to peace." French Rep.-to-UN Bernard Cornut-Gentille said Sept. 25 that "we definitely cannot accept" Egypt's charges of UN Charter violations. [See pp. 289D2-3]

(Britain announced Sept. 21 that Prime Min. Eden & Forgn. Secy. Lloyd would visit Paris for talks Sept. 25-26 "as guests of the French Govt." UN reports said Sept. 24 that Lloyd, French Forgn. Min. Pineau & Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi would take part in the Suez debate. Pineau said Sept. 25 that Britain & France had retained "wide possibilities of action" despite their request for Security Council debate.) [See p. 297F3]

Israel Seeks Debate Role

Washington dispatches Sept. 25 said the Israeli Govt. would ask to be seated during the Council's Suez session to assure that any settlement debated would include canal rights for Israeli shipping. Israel was reported ready to introduce charges that Egypt had published & maintained a blacklist of 70 vessels suspected of visiting Israeli ports, including ships of the U.S., Britain, Italy, Greece, Denmark & Norway. Britain was reported Sept. 25 to have urged Israel not to inject the Arab-Israeli dispute into the Suez debate. [See p. 299C1, 315E2]

Menzies Scores Egypt, USSR

Ex-Suez Com. Chrmn. Robert G. Menzies told the Australian House of Representatives Sept. 25 that "if the UN, once more frustrated by Soviet action, proves ineffective [&] cannot impose economic sanctions," the "user nations" must "be ready to impose sanctions ourselves." He said the right to use force could "not be completely abandoned or made subject to impossible conditions." He charged that the USSR had been "in constant & persuasive touch with Nasser during the recent negotiations" & "is willing to stir up & foment trouble." [See pp. 297F3, 281D3, 257C3]

(Egyptian spokesmen Sept. 25 labelled the Menzies statements "surprising" in view of the imminent UN debate, and said that Menzies was urging "force against Egypt, thus exposing himself before world public opinion as an imperialist.") [See p. 297B1-F2]

Bulganin For 5-Nation Parley

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin said Sept. 19 that the USSR would be "prepared to take part in a meeting of the heads of Govt. of Egypt, India, France, Britain, the U.S. & the Soviet Union" to seek a "just & peaceful

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

solution of the Suez Canal issue." Bulganin, replying to questions submitted to him Sept. 13 by INS Gen. Mgr. J. Kingsbury Smith, said that an "agreement on freedom of navigation in the canal must in the end be reached" by a "wide international conference" and that the USSR "would have no objection to handing" any Suez agreement "to the UN" for ratification. [See pp. 274F1, 307B-D1]

Arab Leaders Meet

Egyptian Pres. Nasser conferred with Saudi Arabian King Saud & Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly Sept. 22-24 in Dammam & Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The meetings were held amid reports that Saudi Arabia, dependent on full operation of the Suez Canal for continued high oil royalties, had pressed for Egyptian moderation on the canal problem. The historically antagonistic Hashemite King Faisal of Iraq & Saudi Arabian King Saud had met Sept. 18-20 in Saudi Arabia. [See pp. 307E2, 75E1]

A joint communiqué issued by Nasser, Saud & Kuwatly in Cairo Sept. 24 supported Egypt "in every attitude she takes" on the Suez question. The 3 leaders pledged "unbreakable Arab solidarity" & backed "Egypt's declared readiness to reach a peaceful settlement that would safeguard Egypt's national interests & conform with the aims of the UN." They urged a settlement through "negotiations with Egypt, the owner of the canal," "free from pressure" or intent "to impose any unilateral solution." [See p. 259G1-B2]

The communiqué also said that the conference had given "attention to consolidating Arab security, warding off the Israeli threat" [see col. 2] & steps to "complete the Arab policy drawn up in Cairo" at the first meeting of the 3 rulers last Mar. 7. [See p. 82D2]

(Cairo dispatches Sept. 20 had depicted Nasser as hopeful that the 2d London Conf. would approve use of the SCUA as a negotiating body for new Suez talks with Egypt [see p. 313G2]. He was said Sept. 20 to be awaiting the outcome of the London talks before answering Soviet Premier Bulganin's call for a 6-power meeting on Suez [see p. 314F3]. Cairo sources said Sept. 20 that 22 nations, including several Soviet-bloc states & Panama, had accepted Egypt's Sept. 10 call for a new Suez conference.) [See p. 297G2-E3]

Indians Seek Settlement

Nasser continued talks in Cairo Sept. 19-20 with Indian envoy V. K. Krishna Menon who was said to be attempting to establish contact with U.S. diplomats for a joint mediation effort between Egypt & the West. Menon flew to London Sept. 22 & reported to British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd Sept. 24 on his Cairo talks. [See p. 307A2]

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said in New Delhi Sept. 23 that India backed Egypt's ownership of the Suez Canal, "but India would not have followed the same procedure by which Egypt nationalized the canal." He repeated warnings against a Western-imposed settlement by force. Nehru flew to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Sept. 23-24, saying he was "a pilgrim in search of peace & friendship." He opened talks with King Saud in Riyadh Sept. 25. [See p. 307E1-A2]

Canal Continues Operations

Egyptian Suez Canal Authority reports Sept. 23 listed 330 vessels cleared through the canal since the walkout of non-Egyptian pilots Sept. 14 [see p. 306D1]. Officials said Sept. 25 that Egypt had 89 pilots currently at work & 120 others (75 foreigners) under training. The Indian Govt. said Sept. 22 that it would send Egypt 2 pilots. 7 Yugoslav pilots reportedly arrived in Egypt Sept. 23, 11 Poles Sept. 24, a South African Sept. 25. [See p. 306E1-A2]

U.S. State Dept. Press Officer Lincoln White said Sept. 20 that 10 U.S. citizens who had applied for passports to enter the Suez pilot force would be interviewed by the State Dept. and if "they still want to proceed, that is their business." The U.S. Naval attaché in Egypt notified the Egyptian Canal Authority Sept. 25 that U.S. warships would refuse to accept Soviet pilots for passage through the canal. Chief Suez Admin. Tewfik Eldib said Sept. 25 that Egypt never intended to assign Soviet pilots to U.S. warships. [See p. 313F2]

A joint statement by the Far Eastern Freight Conf, Japan Outward Freight and Philippines-European Confs. Sept. 25 cancelled a 15% rate increase (announced Sept. 15) because the "great majority of their vessels have continued to transit the canal without material delay." [See p. 306C2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Israelis Attack Jordanians

Israeli troops attacked Jordanian positions in the Husan area 6 mi. southeast of Jerusalem the night of Sept. 25-26 [see map]. Israeli Army spokesmen reported 50 Jordanian soldiers killed and a Jordanian Army base, police station & 2 armored cars destroyed [see p. 307G3-308B1]. UN truce observers said Sept. 26 that 36 Jordanian soldiers & a 12-yr.-old girl had been killed and 11 soldiers & policemen wounded.

The Israeli attack apparently was in retaliation for the killing of 4 Israeli civilians & wounding of 17 in Jordanian gunfire aimed at an archeological group inspecting ruins at kibbutz Ramat Rahel near Jerusalem Sept. 23. Israel Sept. 24 rejected Jordanian claims that the Ramat Rahel incident had been caused by insanity of a Jordanian machine gunner. Statements of non-Israelis in the group had charged Sept. 24 that 5 to 6 Jordanians had fired with rifles & Bren guns.

Jordanian gunfire Sept. 24 killed a woman near Aminadav in the Jerusalem Corridor, and infiltrators kidnaped & killed an Israeli farmer in the Beisan Valley Sept. 24. The Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Commission censured Israel Sept. 19 for

Wide World

Cross indicates location of Husan, scene of night battle Sept. 25-26 between Israelis & Jordanians.

the killing of 20 Jordanians in an attack Sept. 11 in the Rahwa area of Hebron. The commission also condemned Israel Sept. 26 for the deaths of 10 Jordanians in a raid on Gharandal Sept. 13. A UN Truce Supervision Org. spokesman Sept. 24 held Jordan responsible for the killing of 3 Israeli Druse village guards in the Wadi Araba Sept. 12. [See p. 307A-C1]

Israel Gets Canadian Jets

Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent announced Sept. 21 that Canada would sell 24 F-86 Sabrejets to Israel for use "solely against aggression" [see p. 125D3]. The sale was reported to have been given U.S. State Dept. approval although it was not subject to U.S. controls on aircraft produced under the offshore procurement program [see p. 225F3, 150C3]. Reports Sept. 23 said the Sabrejets would raise Israeli jet fighter strength to about 75 planes. [See p. 226A-C1]

(Jordanian Army spokesmen said Sept. 19 that a first shipment of Egyptian arms & ammunition had arrived in Jordan for former Natl. Guard units [see p. 174F3-175B1]. Arab League Dep. Secy. Gen. Ahmed Shukairy said in Cairo Sept. 19 that talks had begun between Iraq & Jordan on the possible stationing of Iraqi troops in Jordan as reinforcement against Israel.) [See pp. 225F2, 308C1]

Atomic Energy Conf. Opens

An 81-nation UN conference opened in New York Sept. 20 to study & pass on a draft charter for the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency proposed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1953 [see Vol. XIII, p. 409B1]. Convened by Dep. U.S. Rep.-to-UN Jas. J. Wadsworth, delegates

elected Brazilian UN Delegate João Carlos Muñiz conference president & heard Muñiz call for approval of the draft statute Sept. 20 to "insure that atomic energy will be put to the service of mankind without distinction as to big & small, strong & weak, rich & poor." A Soviet attempt, supported by India, to win a conference invitation for Red China was bypassed Sept. 20. 5 invited nations—Finland, Ireland, Laos, Luxembourg, Sudan—declined to attend. [See p. 135G2]

Muñiz warned the conference Sept. 21 against over alteration of the draft statute for fear it would result in "an agency that could not funtion." India had said Sept. 19 that it would call for relaxation of the inspection & control provisions to prevent the agency from being formed in a "strait jacket." U.S. Rep. Wadsworth told the conference Sept. 24 that, with "real assurances" the agency's nuclear supplies could not be used for military purposes, the U.S. would base all atom-sharing programs on the UN agency.

Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zaroubin Sept. 24 attacked the provisions of draft statute Art. XII (on inspection & enforcement) as infringement "on the sovereignty of underdeveloped countries." He urged that the agency accept a simple pledge not to use UN fissionable materials for military purposes. British UN delegate Sir Pierson Dixon said Sept. 25 that the control provisions could not be relaxed because the agency must not contribute "to the development of a country's military program." [See p. 73F1]

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Polish AF Lt. Zygmond Gosciliak, 28, crash-landed his MIG-15B on the Danish island of Bornholm Sept. 25 & asked for political asylum. He had broken away unmolested from a Polish AF flight near Poznan. Czech AF Lt. Vladimir Vrzal, 22, & former AF technician Ludovic Sevela, 24, landed a stolen Czech training plane near Passau, West Germany Sept. 23 & asked for asylum. [See p. 235G3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential Actions

Foreign Aid. Pres. Eisenhower reported Sept. 24 that his Administration had obligated nearly $2½ billion for the Mutual Security Program during fiscal 1956 and that $843 million of this was for direct military assistance. $760½ million was obligated for non-military aid to the Far East, but $726½ million of this was for "defense support"—to replace funds used by the recipient countries for the military. By June 30, the amount of military aid delivered to friends abroad since the program started (in 1950) had reached $14.2 billion, of which Europe had received ⅔. [See p. 243C1] . . . Members of the President's Citizens Advisors on the Mutual Security Program, appointed by Mr. Eisenhower Sept. 22: Jesse W. Tapp of the Bank of America; Colgate W. Darden Jr., U. of Virginia pres.; John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers pres.; Walter Bedell Smith of the American Machine & Foundry Co.; Whitelaw Reid, *N. Y. Herald Tribune* chrmn.; Richard R. Deupree, Procter & Gamble chrmn. [See p. 300G1]

Refugees. Pres. Eisenhower assured Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), in a letter made public by the White House Sept. 25, that he would continue to press Congress for refugee legislation under which "free America [would] remain an asylum for a substantial number of those who continue to risk their lives to reach freedom." Keating, ranking Republican of the House Judiciary Com., planned to go to Europe to investigate the need for such legislation & to serve as a U.S. delegate to the Intergovernmental Com. for European Migration. He had charged in a letter to the President that "Democrat obstructionist tactics" had "blocked" Congressional action on Eisenhower proposals for refugees. (The State Dept. estimated Sept. 25 that 35,000-40,000 of the 209,000 refugee visas authorized by Congress would remain unused by the end of 1956, when current refugee legislation was scheduled to die.) [See pp. 254A3, 278G1]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 24 ordered the Gen. Services Admin. not to sell Ellis Island, former Immigration Service station in New York Harbor which had served as the "gateway to America" for 15 million immigrants between 1890 & 1954. The GSA had advertised Sept. 18 for bids. [See Vol. XIV, p. 385B3] . . . Mr. Eisenhower met Sept. 24 with Crown Prince Savang Vathana of Laos. . . . White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty asserted Sept. 22, nearly a year after the President's heart attack, that Mr. Eisenhower was working a full schedule again. [See pp. 308G3, 270C3]

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POLITICS

Campaign Intensified

The 4 national candidates were active this week as the political campaign gained momentum, with Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson visiting the east, Rocky Mountain area, midwest, southwest & south, and Pres. Eisenhower making a televised speech from Washington & 2 trips to the midwestern farm belt. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon & his opponent, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), continued their flying "whistle stop" tours.

Campaign developments:

STEVENSON & EISENHOWER

Labor. In a speech delivered by telephone from Washington to the United Steelworkers of America convention in Los Angeles Sept. 19, Stevenson challenged the "good faith" of the President & his party in dealing with labor on grounds that they had not fulfilled 1952 campaign promises to revise the Taft-Hartley law. Stevenson renewed his promise to "work for the elimination of the provisions . . . which weaken the essential strength of the collective bargaining system." He also asserted that the existing $1-an-hr. wage minimum was passed by "a Democratic Congress . . . over the express objections of the President."

(Stevenson received the USW's indorsement for President Sept. 19. The convention had heard Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell Sept. 18 in an appeal for labor support of Eisenhower on grounds that workers had made greater gains during the Eisenhower Admin. than under any other regime in U.S. history. Sen. John F. Kennedy [D., Mass.], in a rebuttal to Mitchell's speech Sept. 19, said corporate profits had advanced 4 times faster than wages during the Eisenhower Admin. Mitchell, in a speech to the Natl. Press Club in Washington Sept. 20, said that Taft-Hartley Act repeal & a $1.25 minimum wage, both pledged in the 1956 Democratic platform, were opposed most effectively in Congress by Southern Democrats, including House Labor Com. Chrmn. Graham A. Barden [N.C.] & Senate Labor Com. Chrmn. Lister Hill [Ala.]. Mitchell returned Stevenson's Sept. 19 challenge by suggesting that Stevenson show "good faith" toward labor by persuading Barden & Hill to indorse their party's platform pledges on Taft-Hartley & the minimum wage.) [See pp. 310A1, 292C3, 253C2]

Peace. In the first of several nationally-televised campaign speeches from Washington planned by Mr. Eisenhower, the President said Sept. 19 that the "pledge of peace" he gave at his inaugural in 1953 "has been pursued firmly & effectively." (He also said he had derived a "personal peace" from the fact that his health again was satisfactory after the illnesses he suffered the past year.) As examples of gains made during his Admin., he cited the "peace with honor" in Korea, Iran's relief from "Soviet threats & Communist subversion," a West Germany "sovereign, strong—and joined with the West," settlement of the Italo-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste, Austria's freedom, U.S. protection of Formosa & Guatemala's defeat of communism. The President said his Admin. would continue its efforts to "ease, for all men everywhere, the burden of arms & of fears." He declared that his inaugural promise to wage "a new kind of war . . . upon the brute forces of poverty & need" had been kept through actions such as: "our offer of nuclear material for world use"; "specific plans for disarmament under essential safeguards," including the "open skies" arms-inspection plan; an "'open minds'" spirit in our diplomacy" exemplified by the 1955 Geneva Conf.; an offer to "join all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarma-

ment to a fund for world aid & reconstruction." The President said that the U.S. must accept "restraint" when disputes broke out among its free world allies and not "become impassioned champions of one side or the other" but try instead "to heal any such conflicts." He called for maintenance of military strength "in ways that impose the least possible penalty upon our economic strength," and "flourishing world trade among the free nations."

(In discussing domestic affairs, the President said much progress had been made during his term toward labor-management "industrial peace," with the result that "industry has smashed all records of production & expansion" and organized labor "has grown to a strength never before known." The President did not refer directly to Stevenson but expressed his disapproval of "any such simple device as suspending, unilaterally, our H-bomb tests" & "hinting that our military draft might soon be suspended"—both references to campaign statements by Stevenson.) [See pp. 316C3, 309B2]

Stevenson, speaking in Silver Spring, Md. Sept. 20, said the President had displayed in his Sept. 19 speech a "passion for peace" befitting his office but had stated "only half the facts." On the debit side of the record since Mr. Eisenhower took office, Stevenson cited: Viet Nam, where "half of that nation . . . has been lost to the Communists"; a "largely military" emphasis despite the world's economic needs; "ominous tensions which today mark Africa & the Middle East"; Russia's gaining "the foothold in the Middle East she has sought for centuries." Stevenson said "later events quickly shattered those rosy predictions" about results of the Geneva Summit Conf. He rejected Mr. Eisenhower's claim to have defended Formosa after it was "previously written off," recalling that "it was Pres. Truman who sent the 7th Fleet to defend Formosa." Stevenson asked the President not to "foreclose debate" on curbing H-bomb tests, which Stevenson said had been suggested by Pope Pius XII, by Baptist, Unitarian, Quaker & Methodist church leaders, by AEC member Thomas E. Murray, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & "many other sincere & thoughtful persons in the U.S. & abroad." Stevenson charged Republicans with "slander" in their "habit" of calling the Dem. Party the "war party." [See pp. 316E3, 309A1]

(Stevenson also stressed the school problem in his Silver Spring speech. He charged "the White House" with "amiable indifference" to defeat of a school-aid bill last session of Congress.) [See p. 301F2]

Agriculture. The President & Mrs. Eisenhower flew to Des Moines Sept. 20, then drove to Boone, Ia. (Mrs. Eisenhower's birthplace) to visit overnight at the home of her uncle, Joel Carlson. They talked informally with Iowa town & farm people along the route. The Eisenhowers went next day to Newton, where the President spoke to 65,000 persons at the Natl. Plowing Contest, then were welcomed by an estimated 100,000 persons when they returned to Des Moines later Sept. 21 to fly back to Washington. The President mingled with the crowds in Newton & spoke extemporaneously about traditions & progress of the Great Plains area, deferring formal discussion of current farm issues until his Peoria speech Sept. 25 [see below]. He stressed in an informal talk at Des Moines airport the need for Republicans to strive for a heavy registration of voters. [See p. 308E1]

Stevenson spoke at the Natl. Plowing Contest in Newton & visited Des Moines Sept. 22, attracting smaller crowds than had the President. In his Newton speech, Stevenson assailed Mr. Eisenhower for having pledged the GOP in 1952 "'to helping the farmer obtain his full parity,'" then putting the Agri. Dept. in charge of men opposed to price supports who "paid no attention to Candidate Eisenhower (or) to the farmers." Stevenson said the Democrats' 1956 platform contained "the best farm plank . . . that any party ever had . . . designed to establish not merely price parity but income parity — a fair share of the national income for farmers." In reviewing his & the party's previous farm proposals, Stevenson added a suggestion that the U.S. "try production payments to encourage earlier marketing of hogs in the years when the runs are heavy." He expressed doubt that "a government preoccupied with big business" could understand "the economics & the realities of the farmer's situations." He stressed social as well as economic needs in rural areas. He also challenged the Republicans again on the "peace" issue by asserting that "there is no real peace so long as half our tax dollars go for arms, so long as the world is filled with storm & steel." [See col. 1; also p. 301G2]

The President made his major speech on farm issues in Peoria, Ill. Sept. 25. He said his Admin. had inherited a 10-yr. wartime farm program from the Democrats that had built up price-depressing surpluses & caused farm prices to drop every year since World War II, except at the height of the Korean War. But this year, he declared, "we turned prices up—without a war." He said his opponents had devised a high, rigid price-support plan that was "a program for politicians, not farmers." "No farmer, nor any citizen, will trust politicians who go to the cities to denounce inflation & come to the country to promise loose credit," he said. In enumerating Republican accomplishments, the President said his Admin. had "freed peacetime agriculture from programs designed for war, found markets for much farm surplus goods, "helped the lowest-income people in agriculture," extended social security to farmers, eliminated the $60 million annual farmer payments in federal gasoline taxes, launched the St. Lawrence Seaway project, launched new conservation projects, checked the decline in farm prices, expanded farm credits & adopted the soil bank plan after the Democrats had had "20 yrs. in power to pass it." He promised to continue a farm program advancing "all that is fair & constructive—all that is not political quackery—to bring our farm people the only kind of prosperity they want: prosperity that can be enjoyed in peace." [See p. 285A1]

(Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson announced Sept. 21 that penalties would not be invoked against thousands of farmers, mostly in Iowa & Nebraska, who had violated their 1956 soil bank contracts because of "misunderstanding" of the plan hastily put into effect. The violations involved harvesting of crops on reserve acreage — normally subject to a penalty amounting to 50% of the violator's soil bank payment. Benson said Sept. 24 at a news conference in Washington that Democrats were "heartbroken" because there was no "farm depression" and that "the so-called farm revolt has flattened out." In a speech in Reading Pa. Sept. 25, Benson said Democrats were offering "the same weary programs that already have brought so much grief & so much of the cost squeeze upon farmers.") [See pp. 270D3, 293C1, 136C-G3]

Old-Age Security. In the first of a projected series of statements to Democratic Party officials & candidates outlining his "New America" plan, Stevenson issued Sept. 23 in Denver a program to advance "the welfare of our older citizens" who "have contributed most to making America the land it is today" but "benefit least from its enrichment." He said in a letter accompanying the statement that the Eisenhower Admin. had "produced little or no action" in this field, with only 9 people in the Health-Eductn.-Welfare Dept. at work on programs to better the lot of older persons. Stevenson's program called for: employment of persons aged 45-65 without discrimination due to age; establishment of an Office of Older Persons' Welfare in the Health-Eductn.-Welfare Dept., as previously proposed by Democrats in Congress, to promote employment & job training for older persons; revision of retirement policies to "take account of the increasing work life of many individuals"; an increase in the $1,200-a-yr. limit on earnings by persons drawing Social Security; improvement of health programs & medical research on diseases of the aged; "federal financing of special housing for older people" so that they will not be forced into "'living with the children'"; generally, a major effort "to give purpose & significance . . . to life's later years" and to "enable a person to maintain his accustomed standard of living after the days of his regular employment are ended."

(HEW Secy. Marion B. Folsom, in reply to Stevenson Sept. 24, said "every major federal program which has special values for older people has been expanded & improved" and "many new programs . . . launched" during the Eisenhower Admin. He said not 9 but "tens of thousands" of federal employes were "working on

programs which directly benefit older persons.") [See p. 279A1]

Other Stevenson Speeches. In Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 24, Stevenson contrasted the records of the 2 parties in fighting poverty. Over the opposition of Republicans, Stevenson said, Democrats had enacted a farm-aid program in 1933-34, Social Security in 1935 & a minimum wage in 1938 and had established "collective bargaining as the law of the land 20 years ago." Democrats fought for & Republicans against improvements in these programs, he said.

Stevenson charged at the State Fair in Oklahoma City later Sept. 24 that the "prosperity, possibly even [the] "existence" of small farmers & small businessmen "is being threatened" by "the curse of bigness," that "they are in danger of being swallowed up by big corporations in alliance with big government." He said that "the Republican Party has a right to represent the big & the powerful" and that "these people have a right to be represented," that "to represent them is the historic task of the Republican Party. But ours is the party of the people."

Stevenson was applauded in Little Rock, Ark. Sept. 25 when he told an audience of Southerners: "The Supreme Court . . . has determined unanimously that the Constitution does not permit segregation in the schools. . . . I believe that decision to be right. Some of you feel strongly to the contrary. But what is most important is that we agree that once the Supreme Court has decided . . . we accept that decision as law-abiding citizens. Our common goal is the orderly accomplishment of the result decreed by the court."

After suggesting in New Orleans later Sept. 25 that Pres. Eisenhower had abandoned his design to reshape the Republican Party [see p. 209D1], Stevenson flew to Miami, where he accused the Administration of having "too often placated America's enemies and advanced their intrigues" in Latin America. He hinted that "the unpleasant Argentine dictator," Perón, was appeased by "a member of the President's personal family [identified later by Roger Tubby, Stevenson's press secretary, as Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother]," who "assumed special, if informal, responsibility for our relationships with Argentina." Stevenson said that a U.S. Ambassador (identified by Tubby as Albert F. Nufer) was kept in Buenos Aires "because Perón liked him." While the American Government lent money to Perón, "Perón, in turn, piled up balances of more than $100 million in Switzerland" for his personal use, Stevenson declared.

NIXON & KEFAUVER

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, speaking Sept. 19 in Eugene, Ore., called on Stevenson to "delineate . . . where he disagrees with" ex-Pres. Truman & the ADA on economic & welfare policies which, under Truman, had taken "a turn in the direction of socialization." In Spokane, Wash., Sept. 20, Nixon charged Sen. Estes Kefauver, Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, with "below the belt, low-road tactics" against Pres. Eisenhower through "vicious innuendo" that the President worked against the "little people"—a phrase to which Nixon objected as applied to Americans. Nixon demanded that Kefauver apologize to the President. (Kefauver, in Pendleton, Ore., refused to apologize Sept. 21 and called Nixon "the darling of every reactionary in the Republican Party.") Nixon defended the GOP record on agriculture & civil rights in a Minneapolis speech Sept. 21. He said in Colorado Springs Sept. 22 that "we see the time not too far distant when we will have a 4-day week" & "poverty will be a forgotten word in the U.S." (In Houston, Tex. Sept. 25, Nixon rejected a demand by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther that he commit the GOP to establish a 4-day work week. Nixon said that "dedicated joint efforts of labor, management, government & research," not "mere artificial legislation," would bring the 4-day week.) In Salt Lake City Sept. 24, Nixon accused Stevenson of adopting the "political demogoguery [of] the Truman Fair Deal." [See p. 308F2]

Kefauver charged in Moorhead, Minn. Sept. 19 that the Agri. Dept. was concealing a study showing that the Democratic food-stamp plan would "substantially solve" the farm surplus problem. Kefauver stressed farm, power & big-business issues during a tour of S.D., Mont., Wash., & Mich. Sept. 20-24. [See p. 309E2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

D. C. Integration Probed

Hearings on the effects of integration in Washington schools were opened Sept. 19 by a House District of Columbia subcommittee headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D., Ga.) & composed largely of Southerners. Negro leaders protested that the probe was conducted by "bigots" to attack Negroes & integration.

Eugene Davidson, pres. of Washington's NAACP chapter, telegraphed Pres. Eisenhower that the investigation sought "to reverse the splendid progress of desegregation in the nation's capital." He said that of the subcommittee's 3 Republicans, apparently only Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R., Va.), "an avowed segregationist," would attend the hearings.

White House counsel Gerald D. Morgan replied in a Sept. 20 telegram that the President was "convinced" the hearings "can not impair . . . desegregation" in Washington. Adlai E. Stevenson, however, in a Sept. 23 telegram, told Davidson's NAACP chapter that the inquiry served "no constructive purpose."

Chrmn. Davis had announced at the out set of the hearings that they were initiated "to investigate juvenile delinquency & reported low standards in the schools." But the questioning by subcommittee counsel William Gerber of Memphis was largely on integration. Gerber said the D.C. Board of Education had refused to give him a racial breakdown on 8th-grade achievement tests but that his own analysis showed Negro children far behind whites.

C. Melvin Sharpe, D.C. Board of Education pres., testified Sept. 19 that "if we had been more moderate" and had integrated slower, he thought "we would have succeeded better." But he denied Gerber's charge that Negroes depressed the education level.

Washington principals & other school officials testified Sept. 20-25 that integration of their formerly all-white schools had been followed by an increase in sex & other delinquency problems & that the scholastic level had dropped.

(After 2 weeks of integration at Sturgis [Ky.] High School, the first 8 Negro students in the school's history were stopped by the principal at the door Sept. 19 and told to enroll in the all-Negro school 11 miles away in Morganfield. This action was on the advice of State Atty. Gen. Jo M. Ferguson, who said the situation was the same as in Clay [see p. 310E1]. All 8 Negroes barred from the Sturgis school refused Sept. 20 to enroll in the Morganfield school. Ky. Gov. Albert to develop, however, Ky. Gov. Albert B. Chandler Sept. 22 ordered all 500 Natl. Guardsmen & 60 state troopers to leave Sturgis & Clay.)

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U.S. cost-of-living index, which had risen for 5 consecutive mos., declined 2/10 of 1% in August (to 116.8% of the 1947-49 average) due to lower food prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Sept. 21. [See p. 294D1] . . . **U.S. Communist Party's** Natl. Com. made public Sept. 23 a draft resolution (adopted by the committee Sept. 13 for action by a CP convention Feb. 11 in New York) on revising the CP program to eliminate past "errors" & help elect an anti-"big business" coalition Govt. The draft said the party had let itself become "dangerously isolated," had "tended to accept uncritically many views of Marxists of other countries" & had misjudged post-war U.S. economic prospects. [See p. 218D3]

LATIN AMERICA

Nicaraguan Pres. Anastasio Somoza, 60, was shot & seriously wounded by a would-be assassin Sept. 21 while he attended an election campaign dance in his honor at a Workers' Club in León. His assailant, Rigoberto López Pérez, 27, was immediately shot to death by Somoza's aide, Col. Camilo González. Somoza was flown Sept. 23 to the U.S. Gorgas Hospital in the Panama Canal Zone where a team of surgeons including Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton [see p. 192C1], sent by Pres. Eisenhower, removed bullets from Somoza's right arm, right thigh and

SOMOZA

spinal area. Police rounded up about 200 possible suspects in Managua Sept. 23, among them editor Pedro Joaquín Chamorro of the Managua opposition newspaper *La Prensa* who had been convicted in 1954 of complicity in another alleged plot to assassinate Somoza [see Vol. XV, p. 162D2], Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, 84, who had been Nicaraguan President before Somoza, & opposition leader Enoc Aguado.

Bolivian Pres. Hernán Siles Zuazo invoked a state of siege Sept. 23 after 4 persons were killed & many others injured in riots in La Paz, Cochabamba and Sucre Sept. 22-23 against scarcity of food & high living costs. Rioters set fire to the plant of Govt. newspaper *La Nación* & the Govt. radio station in La Paz. Socialist Bolivian Falange Party leader Oscar Unzaga de la Vega & ex-tin mine owner Carlos Víctor Aramayo, accused of instigating the riots, were given asylum Sept. 25 by the Venezuelan Embassy. [See p. 271D1]

Trinidad general elections Sept. 24 were won by the Peoples' Natl. Movement Party headed by Oxford-educated economist Dr. Eric Eustace Williams, 46. The predominantly Negro PNM won 13 of 24 Legislative Council seats (3 short of an absolute majority). The Peoples Dem. Party won 5 seats. British Gov. Sir Edward Beetham was to nominate 5 others to the Council. [See p. 71C1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

U.S.-Soviet program of alternate flights between Alaska & the USSR for photo-mapping of the Arctic regions was proposed as a Geophysical Year project (beginning July 1957) in a U.S. diplomatic note to the USSR disclosed Sept. 20. A U.S.-Soviet agreement to standardize tracking instruments used in their 1957-58 Geophysical Year earth-satellite projects was announced Sept. 15 in Barcelona by Dr. Sydney Chapman of Britain, pres. of the Geophysical Year preparatory committee. [See p. 231A1] . . . **Space explorations** were approved by Pope Pius XII as "legitimate before God" in an address Sept. 20 to the 7th Intl. Astronautical Congress in Rome, a 6-day meeting of astronauts from 24 countries (including the USSR & Poland) ending Sept. 22. Dr. Leslie Shepherd of Britain was named IAF pres. Sept. 22 to succeed Frederick C. Durant of Concord, Mass. [See p. 6D3] . . . **American Hospital Assn.'s** convention in Chicago was warned Sept. 20 by Dr. Dwight H. Murray, Amer. Med. Assn. pres., against "attempts by certain hospitals to inject themselves into the practice of medicine" through employment of staff specialists. He said the AMA was not concerned with "who is going to get remunerated" but was concerned over the issue of a patient's "personalized care by the physician of his choosing who is directly responsible to him." [See p. 223B1] . . . **Anti-neutron,** 4th known particle of the atom, was discovered through experiments conducted with the U. of Calif.'s Bevatron in Berkeley by Drs. Bruce Cork, Oreste Picione, William Wenzel, Glen R. Lambertson & Edward Lofgren, it was announced Sept. 14 by Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, director of the university's radiation laboratory. Experiments showed that the anti-neutron & neutron annihilate each other when they come close together within the heart of an atom, releasing several hundred times more energy than the H-bomb. [See p. 211G1]

NEW BOOKS

Battle for Manhattan. By Bruce Bliven. George Washington's defense of New York against British. Sept. 19. (Holt, 128 pp. $3.50)†

Bernard Shaw: His Life, Works and Friends. By St. John Ervine. New biog. of Irish playwright sees him as anti-Irish but not as puritanical as previously made out. Sept. 18. (Morrow, 628 pp., $7.50)†

The Early Churchills. By A. L. Rowse. Portrait of Winston Churchill's 17th century forebears, especially Duke of Marlborough & wife, Sarah Jennings. Sept. 19. (Harper, 378 pp., $6.50)†

Gallipoli. By Alan Moorehead. Account of World War I British-Turkish campaign which took 500,000 lives, almost ruined Churchill's career. Sept. 17. (Harper, 384 pp., $4.50)†

The Man Who Lived Twice: A Biography of Edward Sheldon. By Eric Wollencott Barnes. Life of young, successful playwright of 1900s who, when blinded & crippled by arthritis, went on to be friend & adviser to many theatrical people. Sept. 19. (Scribners, 367 pp., $5)†

Peyton Place. By Grace Metalious. Small New Hampshire town proves breeding place for malice, hypocrisy, sexual pecadillos. Sept. 24. (Messner, 372 pp., $3.95)†

The Sacrifice. By Adele Wiseman. Jewish refugees from Czarist pogrom try to adjust to mid-western Canadian city. Sept. 13. (Viking, 346 pp., $3.95)*

With Love From Gracie. By Grace Hegger Lewis. Portrait of novelist Sinclair Lewis by first wife covering 1912-25, his most creative years. Sept. 13. (Harcourt, 335 pp., $5.75)†

The World At Home. By Anne O'Hare McCormick. Ed. by Marion Turner Sheehan. Late N. Y. Times writer's pieces on World War II, era of FDR. Sept. 17. (Knopf, 343 pp., $4.50)†

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Rev. William Howard Melish's right to occupy the pulpit of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, N.Y. as supply priest was upheld Sept. 18 by N.Y. Supreme Ct. Referee John MacCrate in Brooklyn. He ruled that a necessary quorum of vestrymen did not participate in the election Feb. 6 of Rev. Dr. Herman S. Sidener as the church's new permanent rector. [See p. 147E1] . . . **Mrs. Gladys Lynch,** rural school teacher of Clarion, Ia., won dismissal by 5-4 decision of the Iowa Supreme Court Sept. 18 of a contempt-of-court citation based on her refusal to rear her son, Richard, 9, as a Roman Catholic under terms of her divorce. The state supreme court held that enforcement of the agreement would violate the First Amend.'s guarantee of religious freedom. . . . **Pope Pius XII,** in an address Sept. 22 in connection with Catholic Social Week in Italy, warned of efforts "made in the name of science to exclude ethics from the economy." The Pope said that the "ultimate" economic aim must be "to satisfy the needs of man" rather than to regard "the maximum profit of the entrepreneur as the almost exclusive aim of production." He added that "correct organization of economic life requires the recognition & respect of the private ownership of the means of production. They are ordained by God . . . for the satisfaction of all men's needs." [See p. 295D1] . . . **Mrs. Glenn C. Hays** of Evanston, Ill. was reelected to a 4th term as WCTU pres. at its convention in Atlanta Sept. 20. [See Vol. XV, p. 291B2] . . . **Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa** of Chicago, born a Japanese-Canadian, was named Director of Evangelism by the American (Northern) Baptist Convention in New York Nov. 1. . . . **Rev. Edmond MacSweeney,** 65, Roman Catholic pastor of Fairford, Eng., arrived in New York Sept. 21 for a visit to the U.S. given him by men of the USAF base in Fairford.

U. of Dallas (Tex.), a Roman Catholic institution, opened Sept. 24. . . . **Dr. David Dodds Henry** was installed formally Sept. 24 as U. of Illinois president in Champaign. [See p. 113A1] . . . **Fred Safier,** 12, of Berkeley, Calif., a student of physics, enrolled as a freshman in Harvard College (Cambridge, Mass.) Sept. 21.

OBITUARIES

Elmore C. Bacon, 77, Cleveland newspaperman since 1898, *Cleveland News* music critic since 1928; Sept. 20 in Cleveland.

Dr. Arthur Lewis Clark, 83, Canadian physicist, ex-Science Dean at Queens U.; Sept. 19 in Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Ramón de Lara, 72, Dominican surgeon & gynecologist who practiced in Caracas, Venezuela where he was in exile after being imprisoned by Dominican Gen. Rafael Trujillo; Sept. 20 in New York.

Earl Godwin, 75, Washington NBC radio correspondent, ex-political writer for *Milwaukee Sentinel, Montreal Star,* White House Correspondents Assn. pres. 1938-40, Radio Correspondents Assn. pres. 1939-45; Sept. 23 in Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Richard H. Gordon (Richard Henry Towey), 63, motion picture actor, Screen Extras Guild pres. since 1948; Sept. 20 in Los Angeles.

John Milton Hancock, 73, partner in Lehman Bros., investment bankers, Bernard Baruch's alternate to UN Atomic Energy Comm. 1946-47, ex-dir. of 21 corps. including Sears, Flintkote, John Hancock Mutual Life Ins.; Sept. 25 in White Plains, N. Y.

Dr. John E. Hett, 86, Canadian physician twice expelled from Ontario Coll. of Physicians & Surgeons over controversial serum which he claimed could cure cancer; Sept. 25 in Windsor.

Dr. Walter Kolb, 54, Social Dem. Lord Mayor of Frankfort-on-the-Main since 1946, pre-Hitler Agri. Min. who spent war years in concentration camp; Sept. 20 in Frankfort of heart attack.

Léon Marchal, 56, French Secy. Gen. of Council of Europe since 1953, member French Embassy in staff in Washington until resignation 1942 after rise of Pierre Laval, author of *Vichy; Two Years of Deception;* Sept. 24 in Strasbourg.

Edwin Merton McBrier, 91, partner in Frank W. Woolworth's original 5-&-10¢ store in Lockport, N. Y. in

* Fiction † Non-fiction

1887, later missionary to China; Sept. 19 in Montclair, N. J.

James M. McDonald, 75, founder midwest McDonald Co. dept. store chain, School of the Ozarks bd. chrmn.; Sept. 21 in Battle Creek, Mich.

Clarence McDonough, 68, engineer, Foundation Co. pres., PWA engineering dir.; Sept. 19 in New York.

Dr. Alexander Nicoll, 75, Fordham Hosp. (N.Y.) surgery director who performed emergency heart operation in 1938, believed one of first; Sept. 24 in Bayshore, N. Y.

Charles Johnson Post, 83, artist who depicted Spanish-Amer. war in which he served, writer for *N.Y. Times, N.Y. Herald Tribune & Harper's Weekly,* Dept. of Labor Conciliation Comm. member 1931-46; Sept. 25 in Bayside, N.Y.

Wayte Raymond, 70, rare coin expert, publisher *Standard Catalogue of U.S. Coins* in 1934; Sept. 23 in New York.

Prof. Joseph Remenyi, 64, Western, Reserve prof. of world literature, author; Sept. 25 in Cleveland.

Prof. Frederick Soddy, 79, Nobel Prize winner for chemistry 1921 (for work on isotopes) who evolved theory of atomic disintegration, warned on dangers on contamination from continued hydrogen & atomic bomb tests; Sept. 21 in Brighton, Eng.

Jesse Tannehill, 82, Natl. League pitcher 1894-1911 for Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; Sept. 22, Dayton, Ky.

Charles Arthur Tilt, 79, founder-chrmn. of Diamond T Motor Car Co.; Sept. 19 in Trout Lake, Wis.

Jorge Zarco Kramer, 52, ex-Bolivian Finance Min., Natl. Bolivian Mining Corp. pres. 1953-56; Sept. 20 in La Paz of heart attack.

SPORTS

Winners

Baseball: Sal Maglie, 39, of Brooklyn pitched a no-hit game in defeating Philadelphia, 5-0, in Brooklyn Sept. 25 to keep the Dodgers ½ game behind league-leading Milwaukee in NL standings with 3 games to go for Milwaukee, 4 for Brooklyn [see p. 164E1, D2]. The N.Y. Yankees clinched the AL championship Sept. 18 when they led by 11 games. [See p. 231G3] . . . **Golf:** Marlene Stewart, 22, Rollins Collins (Fla.) student of Fonthill, Ont., defeated JoAnne Gunderson, 17, of Kirkland, Wash., 2 & 1, in the U.S. women's amateur finals in Indianapolis Sept. 21 [see p. 204A2]. Fred Hawkins of El Paso, Tex. won the $15,000 Oklahoma City open Sept. 23, for $2,400. [See p. 312C1] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Vernon G. Cardy's Levee, Ray Broussard up, won the $66,700 Beldame Handicap at Belmont Park, N.Y. Sept. 22, for $48,100. Paul Wixom's Noble Adios, Johnny Simpson driving, won the $52,666 Little Brown Jug pacing classic in Delaware, O., Sept. 20, for $29,492.97. [See p. 288G1; Vol. XV, 323C2] . . . **Motorboats:** Donald Campbell, 36, set a world boat speed record of 225.36 mph. (avg. for 2 runs) in his jet-propelled *Bluebird* on Lake Coniston, Eng. Sept. 19 [see Vol. XV, p. 388B1]. National outboard championships, held Sept. 23 in Long Beach, Calif., were won by Orlando Torigiani of Bakersfield, Calif. (class A), Pete Sorenson of La Crescenta, Calif. (class B), Doug Creech of Charlotte, N. C. (class C). . . . **Tennis:** Herb Flam defeated Ken Rosewall in men's singles and Althea Gibson defeated Nancy Chaffee Kiner in women's singles in the Pacific Southwest tourney finals in Los Angeles Sept. 23. [See p. 304F1]

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Buddy Young retired Sept. 20 as halfback on the NFL Baltimore Colts to become a scout & public relations representative of the club. [See Vol. VII, p. 156K] . . . **Paddy DeMarco,** 28, ex-world lightweight boxing champion, was suspended Sept. 21 by the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. on grounds that Jimmy Knapp, a convicted gambler, had served secretly as his manager. [See p. 116D2; Vol. XV, 404B2]

FOOTBALL SCORES

College (Sept. 22)

Ark. 21, H.-Sim. 6
Baylor 7, Calif. 6
COP 39, Colo.A&M 14
Dayton 19, Cinci. 13
Detrt. 20, Marqt. 7
Fla. 36, Miss. St. 0
G.Wash. 7, Miami(O.) 6
Ga. Tech. 14, Ky. 6
Lvi. 27, Toledo 12
Nebr. 34, S.D. 6
N.C. St. 26, N.C. 0
Okla. A&M 27, Kan. St. 7
Ore. St. 19, Mo. 13
Oregon 35, Colo. 0
Pitt 14, W. Va. 13
Rice 20, Alabama 13
SMU 19, N. Dame 13
S.C. 7, Duke 0
Sanfd. 40, Wash. St.26
Syracuse 26, Md. 12
TCU 32, Kansas 0
Tex.A&M 19, Vilnva. 0
Tulane 21, VPI 14
USC 44, Texas 20
Utah St. 18, Denver 13
Vandblt. 14, Ga. 0
Virginia 18, VMI 0
Wash. 53, Idaho 21
Wake F. 39, W&M 0
Wash. 53, Idaho 21

Sept. 21

UCLA 13, Utah 7

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 12 persons were dead & 12 others missing in the aftermath of Hurricane Flossy which developed in the Gulf of Mexico Sept. 22 and swept north through New Orleans, northern Florida & Georgia Sept. 23-25. An estimated $2 million property damage was reported, mostly to oil drilling equipment in the Gulf. [See p. 312A2] . . . 22 persons were killed Sept. 24 when a passenger bus fell 150 ft. from a mountain pass into the Jhelum River in Pakistan after blowing out a tire, it was reported in Rawalpindi. [See p. 312G1] . . . 12 USAF personnel & civilians were killed when a C-47 transport crashed & burned Sept. 24 on Mt. Yale near Buena Vista, Col. [See p. 304E2] . . . 11 persons were killed & 50 others injured Sept. 20 when a truck drove into a group of people at a village festival in Abu eri, 50 mi. south of Cairo, Egypt. . . . Fire fighters brought a fire in San Bernardino (Calif.) Natl. Forest under control Sept. 25 after it had raged for 5 days. It was started by the crash of a jet plane Sept. 21. Over 20,000 acres of virgin timber were burned. . . . *Stockholm* 3d mate Ernest Carstens-Johansen, 26, in pre-trial hearings Sept. 19-25 in U.S. District Court in New York, testified that he had been in command of the bridge when the ship crashed into the westbound Italian liner *Andrea Doria* July 25, causing the *Doria* to sink with a loss of 50 lives. Carstens-Johansen told the court, which was seeking to determine responsibility for the collision in efforts to settle damage suits, that the *Stockholm* was 19½ mi. north of the recognized route for east-bound vessels and about 3 mi. off its intended course. He said he located the *Doria* on radar while the ship still was 12 mi. away but that dense fog which enveloped the *Doria* prevented him from actually seeing it until it was 2 mi. away. The *Stockholm,* he declared, was sailing in bright moonlight. According to his radar, Carstens-Johansen said, the ships should have passed port to port, but 4 mins. before the crash he turned the *Stockholm* to the right, without giving warning, and the *Doria* later made a sudden left turn into the collision. [See p. 264G1]

Crime. Theodore Rij, 43, official of a Midvale, N.J. dressmaking firm & known as a bodyguard of Johnny Dio, was arrested in New York Sept. 19 as the alleged driver of a getaway car in which the late Abraham Telvi escaped after his acid attack on Victor Riesel. [See p. 304G2] . . . Robert Kuhel, 14, son of John W. Kuhel, branch mgr. for the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York in Heidelberg, Germany shot & killed Hugo Walgengenbach, a bandit who had kidnapped the boy & his parents in Heidelberg Sept. 18 in a plot to rob the bank. . . . John Harvey Wiggins received a 12-yr. federal prison sentence in Greenville, S.C. Sept. 21 after he pleaded guilty to attempted extortion of $10,000 from the parents of Peter Weinberger. [See p. 312G2]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Elk Point, S.D. (pop. 1,367) abandoned its high school building Sept. 21 and town officials asked Gov. Joe Foss for emergency aid due to damage caused by settling of the land on which the town was built. The gradual caving in was blamed on drifting of a deposit of glacial sand, gravel, clay & boulders 90 ft. under the townsite. . . . **Elvis Presley,** "rock & roll" singer rated as the favorite entertainer of American teenagers, & other similar attractions were barred Sept. 21 from Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh (except for a previously-scheduled show Oct. 22) because of damage done to the auditorium by demonstrative teenage audiences. . . . **Harry Whitney,** 31 of Austin, Tex., bullfighter imprisoned in Spain for insulting the country during a dispute with traffic police, was released Sept. 21 by order of the Spanish Cabinet at the suggestion of the Spanish Supreme Court. [See p. 196B3] . . . **Leroy J. Curtice,** 68, paint & metal inspector in the Fisher Body Works in Lansing, Mich. & brother of GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice, retired Sept. 24 on a $63 a mo. pension. . . . **Dmitri Shostakovich,** Soviet composer, observed his 51st birthday Sept. 24 & received the Order of Lenin. [See p. 207B1]

Married: Sharon Kay Ritchie, 19, Miss America of 1956, & singer-golfer Don Cherry, 32; Sept. 23 in Denver. [See p. 304E2; Vol. XV, 308A3]